Bombay Gazette.

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VOLUME XLVI.] SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1835. [No. 2,494.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM FRASER, Esquire, late in the Civil Service of the East India Company on their Bengal Establishment deceased, may be granted to WILLIAM FENWICK, Esquire, as the Registrar of the Said Court, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 12th day of June, 1835.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
Proctor.

ON Sale at the Circulating Library in Church lane.

A Panoramic sketch of the city of Surat, colored. Price 10 Rs.

It is requested that all orders and Remittances connected with the *Booksellers and Stationers shops, Circulating and Lending Library, and Bookbinding, Card Printing*, &c. establishments; hitherto conducted in the names of RAGONATH HURYCHUNDJEE, & DAVID FITZPATRICK, may in future be addressed and made to the undersigned *who is the sole* proprietor.

J. J. MALVERY.

Church Lane, 12th June, 1835.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS ELLEN ASHMAN, *alias* BELLASSIS, my Wife, having left me, I hereby give notice, that I will not be answerable for any debts she may contract from the date hereof.

JOHN H. BELLASIS, MAJOR,
Bombay Invalid Est.

Bombay 13*th June*, 1835.

FOR SALE,—At the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART and Co.; the undermentioned Wines and Brandy.

From Barton and Guesteir of Bordeaux—

Barsac.....at	Rs. 25	per dozen	In one dozen Cases.
Red Hermitage..at	,, 30	,,	
Leovill Claret...at	,, 20	,,	
Monton Do.....at	,, 20	,,	
St. Julian Do....at	,, 15	,,	
Fine Cognac.....12			

Rankin's Sherry at Rs. 10 per dozen, in 6 dozen Cases.

From Shaw and Maxwell of London.

Very superior Sherry at	Rs. 25	per dozen	In 3 dozen cases
,, Brown Do..at	,, 15	,,	

Bombay, 13*th June*, 1835.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be sold or let the Bungalows situated at Breach Candy, formerly occupied by V. C. KEMBALL, Esquire, and latterly by Captain WADDINGTON, of the Engineers. Immediate possession will be given, particulars may be known at EDULJEE CURSETJEES SON'S, Meadow Street, Fort.

Bombay, 13*th June*, 1835.

TO BE LET.—The well known commodious House, called Hope Hall, which is now under thorough repairs.

Also a delightful airy residence, in the occupation of Wm. Fenwick Esq., and also the House in Nesbit Lane, lately occupied by Capt. Ross, for particulars, apply to JUGGUNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Esq.

Bombay, 13*th June*, 1835.

MUNGESH PURSHOTUM begs to acquaint the public in general, that he has opened, at Fuckerjee's Stable, next door to Mulna Hutchim's, an Establishment in which Horses will be shod, and veterinary aid afforded. M. P. has employed skilful hands, eminently adequate to the performance of their duties.

M P. further begs to say that he will undertake the breaking of Horses for draught, and for the Saddle, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Breakers certificate will be produced if necessary shewing his capabilities for that duty.

Bombay, 13*th June*, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals,.....Rs. 1
Respondentia Bonds, each.. ,, 1
Ships Articles..... ,, 2
Policies of Insurance,..... ,, 2
Bills of Exchange per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ,, 2
Bills of Lading..... ,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each .... ,, 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 13*th June*, 1835.

For Freight or Passage to Madras.

THE Brig REGIA, Burthen 150 Tons, H. Kemp, master, has comfortable accommodation for a few passengers,—For particulars, apply to Messrs. OWEN, and Co.

Bombay, 13*th June*, 1835.

For Freight to London.

THE Barque KENT, 328 Tons Register, Captain J. B. COUBRO, will have quick despatch. Apply at the office of Messrs. FERGUSSON, TURNER AND Co.

Bombay, 13*th June*, 1835.

For London Direct.
THE FINE FIRST CLASS SHIP
ALIQUIS,
JOHN MCFEE, COMMANDER.

BURTHEN 700 Tons has excellent poop accommodation for Passengers, and will be dispatched 10th to 15th proximo. For terms of freight or passage, apply to DUNCAN GIBB and Co.

Bombay, 13*th June*, 1835.

For Passage or Freight for Opium.

THE new fast sailing Ship URANIA, A. 1. of 475 Tons; RICHARD AINLY Commander, will sail for China on the 25th instant. Apply to Captain AINLY or to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEWART and Co.

Bombay, 13*th June*, 1835.

NOTICE.

The Dâk dispatched from Bombay for Ahmedabad on the 25th ultimo, was attacked near the Village of Lallee, and three unpaid letters bearing the subjoined addresses, taken and destroyed.

1 Lieut. John Leckie.
1 Lieut. Col Thos. Morgan.
1 Lieut. Hibbert.

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Mr. Genl.

Bombay, 8*th June*, 1835.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

No opium passports have been issued since the last memorandum published under date the 27th ultimo.

J. TAYLOR,
Warehousekeeper

Bombay, 10*th June*, 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd June, 1835.

No. 285 of 1835.—Mr. Lincoln Stephen Hough, is admitted into the service, as cadet of infantry, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, leaving the date of his rank to be settled hereafter.

No. 286 of 1835.—The undermentioned officers are constituted a committee, to report to government on a subject that will be laid before them by the accountant and auditor of military store accounts and returns:—

Captain A. W. Pringle.
,, N. Campbell.
,, C. Hagart.

Bombay Castle, 6th June, 1835.

No. 287 of 1835.—The leave to sea granted to captain C. W. Grant, of the engineers under date the 4th November last, for the benefit of his health, is extended until the 29th ultimo, the date of that officer's return to the presidency.

No. 288 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Lieutenant W. Topham, of the 7th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to that regiment, during the absence of lieutenant Fallon, on sick certificate to Cambay.

No. 289 of 1835.—A division order issued by brigadier general B. Kennett, under date the 26th ultimo, directing lieutenant Cruickshanks, of the 17th regiment native infantry, to assume temporary command of the troops at Veerpoor, from the date of lieutenant Lodge's departure until the arrival of Captain Billamore at that station, is confirmed.

No. 290 of 1835.—Captain G. C. Robinson, of the 4th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col., *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 4th June, 1835.

Mr. A. N. Shaw, sub collector of Bagulcottah, is allowed to remain on deputation, and to proceed into the districts during the monsoon.

Bombay Castle, 9th May, 1835.

Mr. J. M. Davies, third assistant to the collector of Ahmedabad, is allowed an extension, till the 30th instant, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 23rd ultimo.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th June, 1835.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to allow the reverend M. Davies, A. B. an extension of the period of the leave granted him on the 14th ultimo, to enable him to rejoin his station.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th June, 1835.

W. Clerk esq acting assistant judge for the detached station of Sholapoor, has been granted an extension to his leave of absence from the 1st to the 31st May.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th June, 1835,

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has received a report dated 2nd instant, from the committee appointed to examine Mr. E. M. Suart, in Guzeruttee, that he has passed in that language.

Bombay Castle, 10*th June*, 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation of James Henderson esq. of the Honorable Company's service, from 1st of July next.

SEPARATE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th June, 1835.

The leave granted to Mr. John Buchanan, to remain at this presidency, under medical certificate, is extended until the 13th proximo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

Post Letters.

1 J. Davenport esq. M. D. 8th light cavalry, Bombay.
1 John Shaw Grieve esq. R. C. brig Thetis..ditto.
1 Mr. Manoel Gome.....ditto.
1 Mr. Sydney James Smith, 1st European regt. ditto.
1 Mr. John Thompson, warrant office.....ditto.
1 Dossaby Neservanjee Mucadum.....ditto.
2 Pestonjee Nowrojee Dawver.....ditto.
1 Dajee Larba.....ditto.
1 Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy Hawsherreah.....ditto.
1 Rustomjee Muncherjee.....ditto.
1 Hurry Punt.....ditto.
1 Ragoonath Ram Josey Doctor.....ditto.
1 Appajee Bhugwanth.....ditto.
1 Ameenabeebee, wife of Emamkhan.....ditto.
1 Meah Shaik Mahomed.....ditto.
1 Beehur Herrachund.....ditto.
1 Woodowjee Gurress.....ditto.
1 Pestonjee Jumsedjee.....ditto.
9 Natives letters.....ditto.
2 Persian letters.....ditto.

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Mr. Genl.

Bombay, 10*th June*, 1835,

CORRESPONDENCE.

GOA EXPEDITION—AND APPROPRIATION OF THE CONVENT PROPERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—There was some fun published lately in the Bombay Courier, regarding the Portuguese expedition to Goa. Senhor Peres was compared to Don Pedro, and something was said on the subject of the difficulty of his meeting with a Soligmac or a Napier. Unfortunately, Senhor Peres' plan had a disastrous end within a very few days. Have you not since heard, Mr. Editor, that some people who had left this before him for Vingoorla, could not land there, armed? and that as soon as they set their foot on shore—they made the best of their way into the interior of the country—leaving arms and every thing behind—and directing their steps, God knows where?

It is now rumoured that those people, as well as others that are in Bombay, are likely to come on the present, Senhor Peres, for their six months' pay, which, it is said, was agreed to be paid them—and that it will be difficult to obtain money to meet their demands. It is further stated that the smuggled opium at Damaun will not produce, in customs, more than a lac and twenty thousand Rupees at the utmost, and that the engagements are for about two lacs. *Thus*, there will be a deficiency of eighty thousand rupees.

As I wish to be as useful as I can, I am anxious to suggest, through the means of your Paper, an easy way of clearing away the debt,—a way which may have been lost sight of in the present confused state of things, by those concerned in the business.

You will recollect, Mr. Editor, that Don Pedro paid the greatest part of his Loan, by appropriating the property of the convents to public use. The effect of his decree on that head extends to all the Portuguese dominions. And as, at Damaun, there is St. Anjustine's convent, which possesses large estates, I would beg to suggest the disposal of them,—and the proceeds would, no doubt, be quite sufficient to meet the deficit in question. There is St Francis' convent also, but it is, I believe, very poor,—and excepting the building itself, would yield nothing.

By the adoption of my plan, I conclude Senhor Peres will have at least one satisfaction,—that is, of being able to imitate Don Pedro in paying off his debts—although he was prevented by the elements from imitating that prince in the display of bravery.

I remain, Mr. Editor, your Constant Reader,
A PATRIOT.

N. B. I remember your saying in one of your past Gazettes that some ports in Goa had been taken possession of by Senhor Peres' partizans—and that the Military Commandant had been imprisoned by them. I have been a little surprised that the sequel has not been related to you—for the only fort taken by Senhor Peres' people was that of Tiracol, on the other side of Rarez, but it was soon after retaken—and upwards of 100 persons fell a sacrifice on the occasion, to their adherence to the Laws of the prefecture. You should have been the rather informed of this, as, in the former communication, there had been a mistake committed in stating that the Military Commandant had been taken prisoner, whereas it was he who bombarded and retook Tiracol.

Bombay, June 12th, 1835.

THE APPOINTMENT OF A BENGAL CIVILIAN TO THE MYSORE COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—In the leading article of your paper of Wednesday last, attention is directed to a letter from a Madras Civilian to the Governor General of India, upon which you remark,—"If the circumstances be as stated in this letter, the Madras Civil service has just ground of complaint,—with some further contingent, but still stronger vituperative observations in your Editorial capacity.

Admitting however that a Bengal Civilian has been selected by *Sir C.* Metcalfe to fill the appointment of an assistant to the Mysore Commission, it does not appear to be at all a necessary consequence (as yourself and the Madras Civilian, seem so confidently to assume) that such a selection is either an injury to the Madras Service at large, or 'a gross violation of rule,' or precedent, in regard to appointments of a similar nature.

The Madras Civilian states Mysore to be a Province, "which is, and always has been attached to the Presidency of Fort St. George" now Sir, this seems a mere matter of assumption on his part, rather than of fact,—Mysore being no Province or Dependency of Madras, but even at the present moment a distinct, if not independent principality, governed, until very lately, by its native Prince, (at whose Court a British Resident is still attached), and of which the management has only now been placed under a commission, as a temporary measure, in consequence of the embarrassment in which that Prince had become involved, under the 'non interference system.

Mysore cannot therefore be regarded in any point of view as annexed to the Madras Presidency, except in its locality, being merely under the protection of the Supreme Government for a period, and to which country it must therefore be obvious any order of the Court, in regard to the employment of Civilians, can hardly be deemed applicable; though even if it were otherwise, in newly assumed Territory it appears to have been the practice of the Indian Government to select talent indiscriminately for the settlement of such, not only from the different Branches of the Service, but from other Presidencies, than that to which such acquisitions might be considered as more immediately appertaining, either from local situation, or other circumstances.

In proof of this I shall only adduce the Officers chosen for the management of the late Paishwa's country, when such was assumed by the Honorable Company, amongst whom we find the Hon'ble M. Elphinstone of the Bengal Civil Service as the First commissioner, with Mr. McDonnel of the Madras Civil Service as his First Assistant—Mr. Chaplain of the Madras Civil service succeeding Mr. Elphinstone as commissione: whilst Captain Briggs, and Captain Hodges (and, if I mistake not, several other Officers both of the Madras Civil and Military services) were employed under these commissioners,—all of which appointments, by the rule of the "Madras civilian" endeavours to establish, belonged as much as a matter of right to the Bombay Presidency as those now existing under the Mysore Commission, do, under any circumstances, to Madras.

The northern circar Civilian's claim may however be founded on the illogical though consolatory adage—that "what is yours is mine, and what is mine is my own"—as, while so indignant at even members of his own or her belonging to another Presidency, participating in the good things of Mysore, it must have escaped him, that under nearly similar circumstances, Civilians as well as military men of the Madras establishment, were, as above detailed, almost exclusively employed in the Dekhun, upon the expulsion of Badgee Row,—and he ought also to have kept in mind, that "a pretty considerable number" of Madras, as well as Bombay Officers are at this very moment employed in situations, which, under less liberal construction, might be considered as more properly belonging to the Bengal presidency,—Though in regard to these, as well as Mr. Devereux's appointment, it is to be hoped that all liberal and disinterested men will hail such, as the harbinger of "La Carriere ouverte aux talens," for appointments of peculiar importance; rather than as the mere result of favoritism, or interested motives on the part of the present enlightened Government of India, as so broadly assumed at least in regard to the Mysore assistantship, in the correspondence, and remarks, published in the Gazette of yesterday's date.

I remain, Sir,
Your's very obediently,
NOT A MADRAS CIVILIAN.

Bombay, 11*th June*, 1835.

LETTER IX.

ON CAPITAL, AND ITS DIFFUSION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

"The greatest misfortune of a country is an indigent peasantry. Whatever be the native advantages of the soil, or even the skill and industry of the occupier, the want of a sufficient capital confines every plan, as well as cripples and weakens every operation of husbandry." HUME'S ESSAYS.

SIR,—I have, in a letter which nominally forms

no part of the series I am now writing, expressed my opinion on the subject of selling the landed property of government. I have there given my reasons for desiring to see such a sale made, also a plan for making it; and, with the hope that such a sale will be effected, I proceed with my subject. I might as well preach political doctrine to the hereditary slave, as plead the elevation of a class in minor matters, to whom that great, and indeed only foundation for prosperity—independence—is denied.

I will suppose, therefore, that there is no insuperable objection to the adoption of this measure on the part of the rulers of this country; and I will not hesitate to believe that, as soon as the other advantages which I am endeavouring to procure for the landed proprietor shall be conceded to him, there will be no deficiency of purchasers of this description of property. Land will in fact be as much desired as other commodities, when it is made equally profitable, and equally secure; the only object for which I write, is to obtain for it such profit, and such security, accompanied perhaps with a few other benefits, which may serve to turn the scale at once in its favour.

One of these benefits, and that which shall be the subject of my present communication, is, titular honour.

No man who has seen with what avidity the title of Esquire has lately been sought in Bombay, and with what pride it has been cherished, can, for a moment, suppose that the native is that apathetic personage some would wish to prove him. The fact is, that, if we were to search the world over, we should probably find few so covetous of mere formal distinctions.

The civil advantage of forming one of the commission of the Peace is not, even in England, very important, how little therefore but the name can exist of it in this country, where the exercise of the official power is so trammelled? Were even the fullest jurisdiction enjoyed by the native justices, their ignorance of the laws, and even of the customs which they must preserve obedience to, is so great, that they could not probably make any good use of it. The nominal distinction then, is in reality the only prize sought after, and the only boon conferred. But unfortunately in every case this distinction has been confined to the Presidency. Merchants and capitalists, men who have no more interest and no more influence in this country than I have, are the persons who have invariably been chosen as those most especially to be marked by the favour of our Government.

I cannot say that I ever held in much estimation the policy which would transform native merchants into the administrators of English laws; which, in a word, would confer on them the particular title of *Justice of the peace*; because, I think that it would be hard to show, that a most able and important guardian of our constitutional laws and liberties can, in a moment, be made out of a person most absolutely ignorant of both. The power of those who establish ed the anomaly is undoubtedly very great, but no one will come forward and assert that it extends so far as this.

Such being my sentiments, it is not likely that I should wish to see this grade of honour, so respectable in the well informed English squire, so ridiculous in the Parsee or Hindoo trader, introduced into the provinces. It will be time enough to make men administrators of laws when they have become able to understand them: until then, it would perhaps be better to confine so extraordinary a class to the Presidency, where, if they do no good, they perhaps do little harm. But, if I would not recommend the conferring this particular honour on the Mofussil landed proprietor, surely, in this age of invention, some other might be discovered, which, while it might give equal distinction to the receiver, would be more suitable to the nature of his position. The grant of any title to the larger landholders would be a boon of the greatest magnitude. It would give to him, which is the thing most wanted, a right to the respect of his neighbours; and it would make him a man of so much importance in his country, that he would be able to secure not only himself, but also his tenantry and friends from any undue influence on the part of the native officers of Government. I might enumerate a thousand good effects which would attend the establishment of such a grade, but they will be obvious to all without my doing so. Indeed that great Indian Politician, Sir John Malcolm, considered the establishment of a somewhat similar class, namely the Sirdars of the Deccan, as one of the wisest measures of Indian administration.

If this class be once established, I think that a privilege of the utmost importance may be granted to it. I mean, freedom from arrest for all debts which do not exceed the value of their landed property. In these cases, their property should be considered sufficient security for the payment of the sum, if, upon examination, it should be found to be due. The obligation to register the transfer of estates, in the principal Cutchery in the district, would preserve the creditor from any loss; and, to this perhaps it would be as well to add, the necessity of registering mortgages to render them valid, a custom, which I am informed, prevails in Scotland.

It is very far from my desire to make this description of honour a means of eventually ennobling a set of penniless idlers, who may please to live upon their fathers reputation, instead of upon the fruits of their own labours. Neither is it my wish to see these distinctions, by conferring influence or persons inimical to our government, turned into weapons to wound, instead of shields to defend us. To prevent, therefore, such consequences, I would not have these honours made hereditary, nor would I wish the privilege of freedom from arrest to be continued to a person, after he had disposed of the estate on account of which it was originally conferred.

The title, the establishment of which I propose, should in fact be of this nature.

1. Landed property within our territories, of a certain value, should be a necessary qualification for the receipt of the distinction.

2. Of such as possess this qualification the Governor General might, at the recommendation of the local Governor, select such, as from their character and attachment to our interests, appeared deserving, and confer on them the titles.

3. The title should remain with him who has received it, till death.

4. The successor to the state, whether son or purchaser, should not necessarily succeed to the title, but only be qualified to procure a regrant of it.

5. In case any titled landholder should either mortgage or become dispossessed of so much of his state, as to render the remaining portion of less value than that required for the qualification, he should lose the privilege of freedom from arrest for debt.

6. No titled person should in any other case be liable to arrest for a debt of less amount than the value of his qualification.

In this I think are contained all the principles requisite for the establishment of such an order. The person must be qualified in the first instance, both in point of real property, and loyalty; which will make him desirous of distinguishing himself by such property and by loyalty. He will be privileged from arrest as long as he keeps his estate, which will prevent his selling it, unless from necessity: should adversity overtake him, he will, though subject as much as others to the laws, still be respected for what he has been. The continuing the honour for life will prevent his being subject to the caprices of those in power. Its cessation upon his death will make him be careful to avoid conduct, which may prevent its descent to his children: In fine, what I hold to be the most important consideration of all, a certain qualification of landed property being required, the value of land will rise; for many a rich man will be anxious to procure ground, from which he may reap such splendid fruits, but without which he can never possibly obtain them.

In order to prevent that langour in ambitious pursuits, which, while they are properly directed, is one of the greatest banes, several grades of this species of nobility should be established, the qualifications for which should vary in amount. The largest estates would thus be in request: as in other countries, the wealthy merchant might then aspire to become the privileged noble. Money would be turned in some degree from the channels of trade to those of agriculture, certainly even the farmer would be benefitted by the change, as commerce would be more eagerly engaged in, when it became evident that an early life of activity and enterprise was the surest mode of eventually securing an old age of honour.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,
FOUNDLING.

THE RETIRING FUND.

MR. CURNIN'S FUND SCHEME.

Proceedings at a Meeting of Officers in the Hon'ble Company's Military Service held at Bombay on the 9th June 1835, with the sanction of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to consider and express their opinion on the plan of Mr. Curnin for an Army Retiring Fund.

Lieutenant Colonel D. Barr having been called on to take the chair, the following resolutions were carried unanimously.

1st. Resolution proposed by Lieut. Colonel Wood, seconded by Lieut. Colonel James.

That this Meeting, cordially agreeing in the approval expressed by the Officers of the Bengal Army at their Meetings held at Barrackpoor, Mhow, Cawnpoor, and Lucknow, of the general principles of Mr. Curnin's plan, do afford its best aid to promote the establishment of a Retiring Fund founded thereon:

2d. Proposed by Major Payne, seconded by Captain Foy.

That, with the above object in view, a Committee be formed who shall communicate with the several stations of the Army, in order that a public expression of opinion may be had from each on the merits of the plan, and who shall invite Officers at Outstations to form similar Committees to correspond on all matters connected with the proposed plan with that at the Presidency, which shall itself communicate with Mr. Curnin, should questions arise requiring his aid in their elucidation.

That the Committee consist of one Officer from each corps at the Presidency, to be elected by the Officers of the Regiment, and of the following Officers present at the Meeting, viz.:—

Lieut. Colonel D. Barr.
" C. B. James.
Captain A. Pringle.
" J. Swanson.
" A. Johnson.

and that the last named Officer do act as Secretary.

3d. Proposed by Lieut. Colonel Griffith, seconded by Captain Penley.

That on its being ascertained that the general feeling of the Army is in unison with that entertained by this Meeting, as expressed in their first resolution, a respectful communication to that effect be made to Government for the information of the authority by which Mr. Curnin's plan has been recommended to the favourable consideration of the Hon'ble Court of Directors.

4th. Proposed by Major Moore, seconded by Captain Jameson.

That all officers in Europe, or in India, who may have completed the regulated term to entitle them to the Pension of their rank, and who may retire from the Service within one year from this date, shall be entitled to the benefits of Mr. Curnin's Retiring Fund, or such other modified Retiring Fund as may be approved of by the Hon'ble Court of Directors, in the same way as if they had continued in the service.

5th. Proposed by Lieut. Colonel James, seconded by Captain Foy.

That, it appearing to this Meeting highly desirable that the senior Officers of the Army should, if possible, be included within the operation of the Fund, means be taken by the Committee to ascertain from Mr. Curnin whether the retirement of full Colonels could not be facilitated by its Agency, without alteration in the provisions made by it for other grades.

6th. Proposed by Captain Pringle, seconded by Captain Johnson.

That the officers present at this Meeting, entertaining a high sense of the disinterested zeal of Mr. Curnin in collecting and arranging the several details on which his comprehensive scheme depends, consider that Gentleman entitled to their warmest acknowledgements, and that the same be communicated to him by the Committee, as well as their hope that, in the event of the establishment of the Fund, a more suitable testimonial of his services, both to the state and to the Indian Army, may be conferred on him.

7th. Resolved.—That a draft of these proceedings be left at the Office of the Adjutant-General and Town Major for the signature of such Officers in Bombay as may not have attended the Meeting, and, that the Editors of the "Courier" and "Gazette" be requested to give them publication in their papers.

Resolved.—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Colonel Barr for his able conduct in the chair.

(Signed) D. BARR,
Lieutenant Colonel.

Bombay, 9th June, 1835.

MADRAS.

CURNIN'S RETIRING FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS ASYLUM HERALD.

SIR,—I have been expecting to see some notice taken before this, by some of your numerous Correspondents, of Mr. Curnin's "Plan of a Military Retiring Fund," which appears to have been so much approved on the Bengal side that the Supreme Government has refered it to the home authorities with strong recommendations for its adoption in the army of India: so that we are all not a little interested in the result. This silence probably has arisen from the intricate and difficult nature of such subjects, and the aversion we feel in these climates to apply ourselves to any thing like deep calculations. I have taken the trouble however to follow up some of Mr. Curnin's, and my first feeling has been that of amazement how a Select Committee of old and experienced Officers, after (as they declare) the most careful examination, could report upon it as "deserving to be recommended to the Court of Directors, with the utmost weight of the Governor General's influence" (See Committee's Letter of 2d February 1835;) while a much larger Committee in the Provinces (but of junior Officers) have more than seconded the proposition. Lieut. Colonel Galloway's minute, dissenting from the opinions of his colleagues of the Committee is creditable to his judgment as far as it goes; but he does not seem to have seen half the demerits of the plan, nor says any thing about Mr. C.'s astounding miscalculations. No doubt as regarded the tables, he took the Committee' word for their correctness, without troubling himself to try them: and their words would be enough to satisfy most people certainly. They say "these calculations have been so tested that we have entire confidence in their accuracy." They do not mention by whom they had been tested; and it is pretty clear they had not been submitted to the likeliest quarter in Calcutta (or India generally) for their being proved and amended—I mean to the managers of the "Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund," thee Secretary and Accountant, to which would no doubt have kindly afforded them the benefit of the ten years experience of their fund. All the Committees we have heard of (at either Presidency) seems to have been much wanting to themselves in not seeking information from the quarter alluded to; but that a *Calcutta* one should not, is surprising. If *that* Fund has *worked well* hitherto, what becomes of some of Curnin's most important computations? His scale laying down what Officers have to pay, "to place them exactly in the position "which they would have occupied had the fund been "constructed when they entered the Service," 'tis difficult to make head or tail of: and the amounts for each period of service are altogether disproportioned and extravagantly large after the first four or five years. To pay such sums would be allowing our selves to be robbed with our eyes open. For instance, after 25 years Service and contributing by Subscriptions and Donations the trifling sum of 34,309 Rupees (at least,) an Officer becomes entitled to a retiring allowance (*including* the pension of his rank!) of 525 £. That is to say, if by unusually rapid promotion in the present day I should be a *Lieutenant Colonel* the annuity I cost the fund is (525 365) 160 £; if a Major, (525 273 10) 251 4£; if only a Captain (525 186 12 6) 338 7 6£. Now to say nothing of the absurdity of the Lieutenant Colonel getting *less than half* what a Captain does for the same money (a handsome drawback indeed for his good luck in promotion) what a sum this is to pay even for the lost difference (Captains) 338£. After 25 years Service, 43 may very fairly be taken as the average age of Officers, and the full value of an annuity of 338£ (3380 Rupees) in the 6 per cent Table of the Bengal Fund before mentioned, is 35,003 Rupees, but in that fund it is only required of a Subscriber, wishing (and entitled) to retire on the annuity, to pay up a minimum amounting to *half the value* of the annuity, according to his age, in the above instance 17,501 Rupees instead of 34,309!—and if the retiring Officer happened to be a Lieutenant Colonel, his annuity from the fund (160£) would be only 8,284 Rupees! 1 less than ½ of Curnin's monstrous postulate. But to analyze this Table of his a little further, I cannot find out on what *data* he has arrived at his terrific totals. Certainly not on his own, given just before; 5 Rs. first five years; 10 the second five and so on up to 25 the fifth five, with donations of 1 year's difference of pay and allowances after promotion o each rank. Such a rule would give the following result in 25 years.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

			Rs.
5 Years	(60 months)	at 5—	300
5	do do	at 10—	600
5	do do	at 15—	900
5	do do	at 20—1200	
5	do do	at 25—1500	
	Total Subscription		4500

DONATIONS.

Difference between Lieutenant and Ensign (per month 44 Rs.)	12 months—		528
Captain and Lieutenant (147)	do	—1764	
Major and Captain (261)	do	—3168	
Lieut. Colonel and Major (185)	do	—2220	
Total Donations			7680

Making a grand total of 12,180 Rupees or something more than ¼ of our Actuary's reckoning and supposing a subscriber was only Captain at the end of 25 years upwards of 5000 Rupees must be struck out of *this* (the difference of pay left in as Major and Lieut. Colonel.) And these are the Tables the Calcutta Committee have such *entire confidence* in! Perhaps to arrive at such enormous premiums (payable on entering the fund) he has calculated accumulating interest all along, from the 1st to the 25th year (though he does not say so;) but even that would not come up to these amounts, and at any rate would be very unjust, bearing so hard upon the old Officers who would have to swell out such immense sums at once. Then again Mr. C. contrary to the Court's directions, does not limit the number of annuities to be given each year and leaves them also open to Officers of any rank that have served 25 years, whereas if any under the rank of Lieutenant Colonel are to benefit by it, it should be called "*The Superseding Fund.*" In short, how such an ill-defined, uncoacocted and erroneous a plan, in every way, can have met with the applause and support it has, is matter of hearty astonishment to,

Mr. Editor,
Your obedient Servant,
SEARCHER.

May 14th, 1835.

P. S. Tis strange and also annoying that nothing yet is heard from home of the Court's approbation or otherwise of the *Vellore Committee's* Plan. The fact appears to be that the Armies of the three Presidencies (or rather the Governments) did not go the right way to work. Our several Committees should have first drawn up their own plans, and then a deputation (say three) from each of them should have met each other at some central Station, (Nagpoor perhaps) under the sanction of the Supreme Government and have formed a *General* Committee; to compare plans, and after mature consideration to select what was best from each, and embody it into one general scheme for submission to the Governor General and eventually the Court of Directors. Tis not improbable that even yet, after all the time that has been, something of this sort will be ordered from home. When any plan is decided on we must not forget to give retrospective effect to its operations from March 1832, the date of our Honorable Employers gracious proposal of the boon.

Your's
S.

MR. CURNIN'S RETIRING FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MADRAS ASYLUM HERALD.

SIR,—In my letter of the 14th, which you were good enough to give insertion to in your *Herald* of the 16th, I pointed out some astounding miscalculations in Mr. Curnin's 'plan of a Retiring Fund;' without then adverting to some other objectionable parts which would be sure to render the whole impracticable, however well drawn up in other respects. They are too prominent indeed to require much notice; but as there are so many who will not take the trouble to think for themselves, and the *Curnin papers* are now going round the army for votes or opinions, a remark or two further upon them may not be out of season. He as coolly as possible suggests (as part of his scheme) that the Honorable Company be solicited to place the Off-reckoning and Pension Funds at the disposal of the Army, in order to set his experiment agoing! Can he suppose we should be so forgetful of our interests, who have covenanted with them (as an accredited chartered body) for our settled retiring pensions, as to allow of *those* engagements being transferred to a changing, fleeting unsubstantial, in fact unreal, body—the Indian Army; which we know not what may become of at any time. That part of the plan our Hon. Employers would I dare say entertain gladly, and so wash their hands of all future concern about their Retiring Officers: but no, whether we establish a Retiring Fund of our own or not, and whether it flourish or fade, let us not think of letting go our only stand by—the certain, unfeeling, *Retiring Pension from the Company*, little as it may be!

I forgot in my last to notice also the Curnin's contradiction (or something like it) in that part of his plan just alluded to; when, after having laid down that an officer must have subscribed 34,000 Rs., before he becomes entitled to the retiring pension of 525 £, he suggests that annuities of 400, 500 or 600 guineas *clear*, be immediately offered to Officers of 25 years standing or upwards wishing to retire. This being established I wonder who of that standing would *subscribe*—who would pay 34,000 Rs, with a continued subscription of 30 per measem, for the *prospect* of in a few years attaining a better pension, when he could at once obtain so *respectable* a one for nothing! I must do Curnin the justice to allow that though he draws upon us so extravagantly for the first (525£) annuity, his scale of increases for the succeeding years (to such as choose to wait) is about as much in our *favor*. By the time an officer arrives at the 1500£ (after 35 years) he will only have paid (including one years difference of Colonel and Lieut. Colonels pay and allowances.)

10 years Subscription at 30 Rs, a month	360	10—3,600
1 years difference of pay and allowance	460	12—5,520
		9,120
Paid the first 25 years		31,309
Total		13,429

But an annuity of 1500£ is worth, at 55 years of age interest being 6 per cent) 13,470£ or Siccas 134,700, so that the retiring *Colonel* will have contributed not quite *one third* of its value which is cheaper than the Bengal Civil Annuity Fund,' I before quoted: but this again seems most contradictory. However, what signifies—it must come to nothing!

Your obedient servant,
26th May, 1835. SEARCHER.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Capt. Meriton, Pay Master S. D. A. from Cape.
2d Lieut. Massie, Artillery, from Mahabuleshwar.
Ensign Allen, 57th Regt., from England.
Asst. Surgeon Thos. Hunter, 2d Regt., from Ceylon.
Lieut. J. Ker, Gloag, 2d Grs., from England.
Lieut. Christie, 17th Regt, from England.
Ensign Beavan, H. E. Regt, from Poonah.
Ass't. Surgeon Walker, H. M. 40th Regt., from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign H. C. Milne, Queens, to Poonah.
Col. G. B. Brooks, 8. Regt. to Do.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

June 10th. The H. C. Brig of Euphrates, W. Denton Esq. Commander, from Mocha and Socotra, Mocha, 17th May.

Do. 10th—Ship Victory (Free Trader) C. Biden, Master from London, 22d Nov. 1834—Left at the Cape for England, Lady Raffles. March 29th, spoke the Ship Lord Castlereagh bound to Calcutta, June 3d exchanged numbers with H. M. Ship Andromache, spoke the Ship Asia bound to Hull, yesterday.

Do. 12th. The Grab Brig Two Brothers, W. Deller, Master from Coomta 2d June.

For Passengers by these Vessels, see Leading Column.

DEPARTURES.

June 10th. Ship Golconda, W. H. Bell, Master to Bengal.

Passengers.—Capt. Fraser, 7th Regt. B. L. Cavalry, 2 Natives and 5 Servants.

Do. 10th The H. C. Schooner Shannon, Lieutenant H. Warry in command, to Red Sea.

Do 11th Ship Helen, G. Setford, Master to China.

Passengers,—21 Natives.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching were.
Ship Ranger	22d June	Liverpool	Direct.
Crown	14th June	Calcutta	
Arab	25th June	China	
Aliquis	15th Prox.	London	
Kent	20th inst.	Ditto	

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Resource and Kent.
Do, Liverpool,—Ranger and William Turner.
Do. Bengal,—Portuguese Ship Asia, and Good Success.
Do, China.—Caledonia, Hormusjee Bomanjee, Hamoody, Glenelg, John Bannerman and Barque Crown.
Do, Penang,—Brig Nassery,
Do, Malay Coast,—Barque Dadloy.
Do, Malabar,—Brig Navarino.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H, Co's, Ship Hastings Receiving, and Guard Vessel.
Do. Do, Floating Chapel—Aurora,
Do. Do, Hugh Lindsay,
Do. Do. Brig Thetis.
Do. Do. Surveying Tender Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. Ditto Cyrene.

FREE TRADERS.—William Ritchie, Kent, William Turner, Ranger, Barque Crown, Regia, Aliquis, Urania, Mary Bebee, and John Taylor.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Charles Forbes, Hydroos, Earl of Clare, Glenelg, Hormusjee Bomanjee John Bannerman, Francis Warden, Caledonia Samdany, Hamoody, Pestonjee Bomanjee, Arab, Barque Sir Herbert Compton, Good Success, George Cruttenden, Barque Fanny, Shaw Byramgore, Dadloy, Brig Runsord Pursad, Spankier, and Prian.

Portuguese,—Infanta Regent.
French,—Louisa.
Arab—H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Futtal Kurrim and Liverpool.

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell
Six per cent Remittable Loan	130	129½
First 5 per cent Loan. No. 320, a 1st class,	107 ¾	017½
Do. No. 31, a 1040, 2nd class	107	107
Do. 1041, a 1040, 3rd class,		
Second five per cent Loan	108¾ at	108½
Third five per cent Loan	110¼	110
Bills on England	2s.	2s. 1d.
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	108	7½
Bills on Madras 30 days,	101½	101½
Canton Bills,	210¼	210¾
Spanish Dollars per 100,	221	221½
Sovereigns each,	11	10½

HIGH WATER TABLE.

June 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
" 13th Saturday	1 43	1 3
" 14th Sunday	1 21	1 39
" 15th Monday	2 18	2 39
" 16th Tuesday	3 11	3 25

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To Correspondents.

The letter signed MILES ORIENTIS is so illegible that it has defied us to decipher it. Should he favor us with a copy that can be read, we shall gladly pay attention to it.

REVIEWER is too prosy.

A FRIEND TO ALL PARTIES is entitled to credit for the ability with which he has canvassed the merits of the claimants, but we doubt whether it would not be better to submit his remarks to the Society rather than publish them.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 13TH JUNE, 1835.

THE arrivals from Sea, since our last, have been, the Ship *Victory*, Biden, Master, from London 22nd Nov. 1834, touched at the Cape, Maldivas, and Colombo;—H. Co's. Brig of war *Euphrates*, W. Denton, Esq. Com. from Mocha, 17th May, and Socotra 1st instant; and the Brig *Two Brothers*, Diller, Master, from Coomta, 2nd instant.

Passengers per Victory,—Miss Tadman, Messrs. Pringle, Frith, Chaffy, and Croad; Capt. Meriton, Pay.master Southern Div.: Army, Lieut. Gloag, 2nd Grs., Lieut. Christie, 17th N. I., Asst. Surgeons Lord Co's Service, and Hunter, H. M. 2d Foot, and Ensign Allen, H. M. 57th Regt.

Per H. C. Brig Euphrates,—11 Europeans, and 4 Natives, of the Socotra Detachment.

Per Brig Two Brothers,—Mrs. Dillen.

WE give, in our columns of to-day, certain resolutions passed here at a meeting held for the purpose of taking Mr. Curnins retiring fund scheme into consideration, and we also give two letters which have appeared in the Madras Herald, under the signature of SEARCHER, professing to shew the disadvantages which would accrue by the adoption of the scheme. As it is a matter which so materially affects the army at large, we would recommend them to be in no particular haste in giving it their adhesion, that they may have full opportunity of weighing the principle of the plan in its different lights and bearings, and hear the arguments on either side.

It is stated in a letter which appears in the Bengal Hurkaru of the 29th ultimo, signed "A Subaltern," that Mr. Curnin has been induced, at the solicitation of some officers of high standing, to make some alterations which, the writer states, will have the effect of lessening the advantages which the junior officers are to derive. If this be the case, it will be necessary, before a determination can be come to, that the Army be put in possession of the intended alterations, that they may be guided in forming their opinion.

WE direct attention to the admirable letter of FOUNDLING which appears in our columns of this day. It is perhaps the most able and well written of the series, and is on a subject which the Government ought, by all means, to give their best attention to.

IN the *Government Gazette* of this and the last week, there appeared an intimation that rupees of the old currency, "not "being of short weight, nor marked, cut, "or otherwise defaced or injured, are at "all times receivable at the General "Treasury at the full value of the Bombay "Rupee."—We dare say it wont give the Treasury much trouble to receive all the Rupees of the description named, as there are very few current but which have some marks, or cuts, or are otherwise defaced or injured, but the public have daily cause of complaint against the Rupees received at the Pay offices, in so far as the greater portion in which payments are made, are cut, and clipped, and defaced, and injured, and no native Shroff or other person will be induced to take them but at a discount of from 2 to 5 pice on the Rupee. This, we have said, is matter of daily complaint, and there ought therefore to be some standard of weight by which Rupees, if objected to, may be tried in those offices before they are taken away. The Treasury, surely, could not refuse to take the rupees in such state,—whether cut and clipped or not, as the offices deliver them in, but the sooner all the old Rupees, whether clippled or not, are thrown into the crucible, the better. Their being current only gives opportunity to knavish Shroffs to plunder the public of their property.

A Correspondent has favored us with the following extract of a letter from on board the *Tigris* at Mocha, dated the 14th ultimo:

"Mahomed Ali has now possession of the whole line of the Arab Coast in the Red Sea, and the Bedouins have marched off to their deserts haunts. Coffee has already become an article of monopoly, which will entirely upset the American trade in that line, as they used to be the carrires of it to the Mediterranean.

The next step of the wily despot will be, to throw every obstacle in the way of the Surat trade, in order to introduce the Egyptian articles of commerce and manufacture. This I am informed, is in embryo. As our interests are here very materially concerned, we ought to be on the alert. The weather is remarkably cool, and the sick brought over by us from Socotra have much improved. ——They eventually proceed to Bombay in the Euphrates.

The whole of the Red sea is very quiet. The plague in Egypt has not been severe this year. We understand there is a packet waiting at Suez for the Indian steamers. We have not met the home Government in the grand scheme of communication as quick as they expected."

IN to-days columns will be found a more detailed account of the fate of the Earl of Eldon, and the circumstances which led to it, than has hitherto appeared. It is written by Lt. Ashton, of the Madras Artillery, one of the Passengers.

WE beg to direct attention to the notice of the arrivals at the Cape and St. Helena from this Port, as well as from Madras and Calcutta, which appears in our Columns of this day, as taken from Cape of Good Hope papers.

IN the *Bengal Hurkaru* of the 27th ultimo, there appears what professes to be an Official Correspondence on the subject of watering the roads and streets of Calcutta, and as it betokens the *ne plus ultra* of ability and skill in the science of legislation, we must take leave to borrow the principle from our friends of the City of Palaces, and submit it for the consideration of our Island dignitaries, that they may live and learn. Sheer plodding makes some men decent dabblers in a profession;—with others, the force of practise keeps them in the beaten path, as a donkey tied to a stake and turning a mill-stone,—indeed the greater portion of our most eminent men are chiefly obliged to the theories of others for their celebrity,—they perfect what others have planned; but there is nothing equal to your original genius which despises imitation, and chalks out principles for itself, alike grand as original. The *avatar* of the latter class of spirits is hailed,—as it ought to be, with much rejoicing, and with a hope corresponding with its high promise. In truth, in these radical times, and while every man, from the Prime Minister down to the periwig maker, is trying his hand at law making—the country thus having the benefit of the collective wisdom of all its loving subjects, it was scarcely to be hoped that any thing new could have been started; (how foolishly that man of surfeit spoke who said, there was nothing new under the sun!) but little dreamt those self sufficient persons that a light should have arisen in the East (not a Venus) which would so completely eclipse all schemes of law making planned or practised in modern or more distant times. It remained for the authorities at Calcutta to produce this novelty, and we have no doubt the glory that will accrue to them will correspond with the importance of the discovery. But we must not keep our readers,—particularly that portion of them who are accustomed to do the charitable in "laying the dust," longer in suspence, and we now must inform them (of what they perhaps know better than ourselves) that the dust (not the genuine dust, for alas! the days of the latter dust are gone, thanks to Lord Half-batta, that prince of politicians,—hinc illœ lachrymœ!) flies about the streets of Calcutta, as it does sometimes here,—almost to suffocation. Well, the Chief Magistrate, in a letter to the Secretary of the Governor, laments that the people of Calcutta have not come forward to tax themselves—(who would tax themselves, or be taxed, if they could help it?) for watering the streets and roads, and he, in consequence, recommends that an act be passed by the Legislative Council, authorising a tax to be levied. So far so well, but this latter suggestion betrayed an ignorance on the part of the Chief Magistrate which the Governor General in Council, pitying of course, hastened to dispel, and to this mere accidental slip of the Police Magistrate are we indebted for the following new and valuable principle which is hereafter to obtain in the fiscal departments of India:

"The draft submitted by that Officer, "with his letter of the 5th of February "last, has engaged the attention of Government; but I am directed to observe "that the Governor General in Council "deems it inexpedient to enact a law requiring the payment of taxes for the purpose of relieving the Inhabitants from "an inconvenince which, judging from "the indifference on the subject hitherto "manifested, they would probably rather "submit to, than be subjected to taxation "for the removal of."

We allow there can be nothing more agreeable to the tax paying community than the voluntary system which the Governor General in Council inclines to advocate, and one good result of it would be, the total neglect of the comfort of the community and absence of all improvements. In this way, no man, but he who likes it, need be taxed, and no tax be levied unless the people come forward and assess themselves. Calcutta is noted for its law and learning, and it only wanted this last specimen of wisdom of its rulers to stamp it as the seat of all that is profound in either, and to stamp them as the wise men of the East, by which name and title they must, in all time henceforward, be distinguished.

THE recommendation of our correspondent who signs himself A PATRIOT could not, with safety to the cause of Sr. Peres, be, at this moment, safely acted on. We are not aware what influence the priesthood of Goa may have over the flock, but we fear, be it less or more, the attempt, in the present feverish state of the public mind, to appropriate church property to the purposes of the state, would raise a faction much more formidable than the Usurpers and their adherents. Let the church alone, and let Sr. Peres pay off as much as he can of the debt with the funds already realized, and mortgage the opium dues of the ensuing year for the remainder. The prospect is at present rather blank, but the Senhor must hope for better days,—at all events, let him not thrust his fist into a nest of hornets. He must not despair because of his late disappointment. Yet it would be adviseable for him, in making his preparations for an attack after the mousoon is over, to enter into the business with heart and hand, and thus give an impulse to his officers and men.

THERE are some strange rumours afloat about the late expedition to Goa, and the measures taken by the Government to prevent the Portuguese Frigate, now lying at anchor at the mouth of the harbor, from leaving her present station, and taking her place among the shipping in the harbor. We have heard more than one reason assigned for these precautionary measures, but the one which seems to obtain most credit is, the wish on the part of the Government to prevent the Sailors belonging to the Free Traders from joining the Portuguese force. But we doubt much whether the Government are justified in making such warlike demonstrations as it is said they are doing, for effecting this purpose. The Portuguese are a nation not only at peace with us, but on terms of close friendship, and, therefore, we take it to be a violation of the law which obtains between nations so allied, to prevent their shipping from entering our harbors. The necessity on which the present measures are said to be founded do not by any means, in our opinion, justify the course now attempted to be pursued. And, that the case may be better understood, we shall place it in the following suppositious position: A Portuguese ship of War approaches our shores, and it is signified to the authorities that she is desirous of entering the harbor,—It is answered,—we cannot allow you to come within the limits of the harbor, but you are at liberty to remain outside; and we thus act, lest of your seducing British Sailors from our shipping to enter your service: nay, further, if you move one inch beyond the prescribed limits, we shall sink you by a broad-side from our battery: replied; belonging, as we do, to a nation on terms of peace and amity with you, we do not understand the meaning of such language,—we do not well see the principle by which your conduct is governed: it is an understood principle between nations which are at peace with each other, that every respect is paid to the respective flags,—that every facility is afforded for entering the harbors, and that every privilege is conferred consistent with the safety of the state. Your threat to sink us is gratuitous and premature,—you punish before we offend. You assume our guilt, and shape your measures accordingly. We require an answer to these three questions: 1st. Our nation being at peace and on terms of friendship with you, are we not, by the law of nations, entitled to enter your harbors for the purposes of refuge, or safety, or any other which necessity or choice may suggest, so long as such purpose does in no way interfere with the safety of your state; 2dly. In assuming that British Sailors might join our vessel, would you not, in sinking us in our attempt to enter your harbor, be violating a leading principle of the moral law in thus punishing us for an offence which had not been committed; and 3rdly. Supposing British sailors were to leave your merchantmen and join our service, would our receiving them be a violation of the law of nations, or would it justify you, in any measure, in firing on our flag, and thus creating a breach of the treaties by which our respective nations are bound together?" Such, naturally, is the line of argument that would be used were the Portuguese and English authorities to stand to each other in the position we have supposed. But without attempting to speculate on the causes which have led to the reported warlike measures of the Government, we think they could very easily relieve themselves from the dilemna they are placed in without risking any of the consequences we have pointed out. It is well known that the force now on board the Portuguese Frigate are, to a man, anxious to get on shore, and betake themselves to their ordinary avocations. So many of them as are inhabitants of Bombay, ought at once to be relieved from their durance, and allowed to proceed to their homes;—the others, many of whom, we believe, belong to the interior, ought to be marched out of the Island, lest their distresses or plundering propensities might lead them to commit acts which would endanger the lives and property of the citizens. In this way could the greater portion be got quit of. We do not mean to lay it down as a sound maxim in municipal economy that strangers can be marched out of the Bombay limits at the pleasure of a police Magistrate, or the Government either,—for no principle would be more dangerous, but the peculiar circumstances of the present case might justify the adoption of the suggestion.

With regard to seamen belonging to the Free traders joining the Gov. force, any precautionary measures which it may be considered necessary to use, ought to be taken,—*not* by the Government, but by the respective vessels to which those men belong. The Government have no right to interfere in such a case,—had it been seamen on board a King's Ship, the case, perhaps, would be different, but the Government have no right to control the actions of seamen belonging to free traders,—they are their own masters, and, if they can better their own prospects by joining the Portuguese or any other service, no man has a right to restrain them. The consequences of breaking their contract with their Free-trading employers are so well known and defined that it is unnecessary to repeat them; there they end. But as much inconvenience may arise from seamen leaving their vessels, Sr. Peres might be applied to to give an assurance that no undue means will be used by him or his officers to draw them into his service. Such a promise, from the circumstance of himself and his followers receiving every protection within the British territories, he could not well refuse to give, and his pledge would be a better safe-guard than any compulsory measures which may be taken.

Our object in making these remarks is to place the matter in its proper light before the Government, that they may not, by one ill judged act, do that from which it may be difficult to extricate themselves,—*parva scintilla excitat magnum incendium* is a trite remark, but applicable.

CALCUTTA.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

GENTLEMEN, AND FELLOW ASSURERS,—Government having resolved to refer the question of the Establishment of a Life Assurance Society under the Guarantee and on the credit of the Government of India for the determination of the Home Authorities, we may now proceed, if we are so minded, to introduce into our Society such modifications for the better as its original constitution is susceptible of.

In my last I referred to certain advice tendered to us by the writer in the *Englishmen* under the signature of Indicator, which advice I held to be sound and honest—here it is—"Let me entreat of you, Remodel your Society! Instead of retaining only 10 per cent of the balances on hand, the transfer of a new Laudable of your surviving risks, have them always separately valued, and reserve accordingly. This may lessen the amount of shares for a few terms; but your future Societies will be safe, certain, and susceptible at any time of incontestable proof as to solvency. Modify and adjust also your scale of premiums throughout, and affix a new rate for life, and for long terms of years. You will find this of advantage in every way. It will divide the sums of subscription more fairly, and relieve the burthens of a sorrowing old age, when untoward circumstances may have doomed it to linger out in this climate of sickening danger, and decay."

I repeat that I consider this advice sound and honest; and I shall endeavour to lay before you such remarks on each of the two points submitted for your consideration as appear to me necessary to enable us to come to a proper conclusion; and I shall take these two points in the inverse order to that in which they are noticed by Indicator.

He advises us to modify and adjust our scale of premiums throughout—and to affix a new rate for life, and for long terms of years—and he tells us that they will divide the sums of subscription more fairly. This is a point of great important requiring more knowledge than I can pretend to possess of Life Assurance statistics to warrant my offering a positive opinion on *every point* involved in it. At present we have but one table of rates for all periods; an individual entering the society and purposing to continue for the whole term of his life, pays the same annual sum as an individual insuring for a single year; and the only modification in respect to regular annual payments, is that an Insurer may pay the whole amount premium for the full term in advance, the over payment in case of his death being refunded.

There can be no doubt that the greater the facilities afforded in respect to the payments of premium the more wide will be the field of our operations—and that if we can introduce into our rules such modifications in this particular as will enable parties desirous of insuring to do so for the whole term of life, by paying a certain premium in one payment, or in several payments, or an annual payment—and in fact adopt the system proposed in the Government Office, we should afford the opportunity to many to join us who under our present rules cannot do so. But to effect this a guarantee fund is indispensable—that being obtained, and placed on a secure and permanent foundation, the modification above alluded to will almost follow as a matter of course. But it is in

(Continued after poetry.)

POETRY.

ANSWER TO A LETTER SEALED WITH "PENSEZ A MOI."

"PENSEZ à moi" is thy request. Alas! it needed not:
Long have I struggled with my heart, yet a.t thou not forgot!
I do not ask one thought of thine, while friends and fortune smile;
For I can bear my lonely fate, yet love thee all the while.
I would not that the eyes I love should shed one tear for me—
Or let mine own dark sorrows cause one hour of grief to thee;
But should a cold and evil day cast its shadow o'er thy heart,
And, chased by fortune's frowns away, thy summer friends depart—
Should grief and sickness change that brow and thou on earth feel'st lone,
Perchance 'twill soothe a pang to think one heart is all thine own,
Know, should those days of darkness come, that one doth yet remain,
Who'd spurn the proudest, happiest lot, to share and soothe thy pain.

(Continued from 3rd page.)

regard to a change in the *rate* of premiums as recommended by Indicator that I feel a difficulty. First because the qustion of relative rates of premium according to age requires a knowledge of principles and calculations wholly beyond my reach; and secondly, because if my acquaintance with this matter did enable me to pronounce an advised opinion between the rates of our society and those proposed for the government institution, and if that opinion was in favour of this latter, yet there may be reasons, connected with our own office, which might render an immediate change unadvisable. With a view however to arrive at the best possible conclusion I have prepared a comparative table of the rates of premium for five years for 1,000 rupees in the Government Office, and in our, supposing our shares to be of the value of Rs. 6,000, 6 500, 7,000 and 8,000.

The general result shews clearly that our rates for encreased age advance far more rapidly than those in the Government Institution; and this gives Indicator ground for declaring against the sacrifice necessary to be made in our society by old lives, who may have been for a long period subscribing for the benefit of others; but it should be borne in mind that in proportion to the amount subscribed would be the dividend on the profits at the end of the terms, and that this dividend would assist the old subscriber in meeting the encreased demand. The case of the old lives is not therefore so bad as Indicator represents it—but I am ready to admit that, if, instead of dividing the profits at the end of a series of years, they are formed into a Guarantee fund, we ought certainly to reduce the amount premium required from the older Lives; but until that is done, which cannot be done until the close of our present term, I am inclined to think that we should not now disturb our present relative votes; I should hope that the very great advantage given to the younger Lives would induce a larger accession of them; and in the present state of matters it may not be advisable to lower the total amount of premium receivable. It does not appear to me that we require to make such a sacrifie to ensure a continuance of fresh Lives; and I feel assured that every day will tend to encrease the confidence reposed in the new Laudable; at the expiration of the term of that Society, the subject having in the mean time had the deep consideration it merits, some modification may be effected; and it will then be indeed nothing more than an act of justice to the aged lives, if the profits over and above the Sa. Rs. 6 000 for lapsed shares are not divided among the remaining lives.

On this point I would propose that instead of the surplus, referred to in the 28th rule of the new Laudable Society, being paid rateably to the holders of policies or parties beneficially interested therein on the lives of survivors on the 21st December 1839 at midnight according to each parties interested therein, the amount shall be carried to a guarantee fund; each party however being duly apprized by the Secretary of the amount to his credit on that date; and that after this the practice of terms of years shall cease, and the accounts be made up in like manner every year, and each individual's interest yearly communicated to him. I would also propose that the interest which an individual had in the fund at the last closing of the Books should be made over to his estate at the time that the amount assured was paid: nor do I think there would be any great difficulty in giving effect to this even during the first five years of the operations of the Society, such interest in that case being payable at the expiration of the five years when the final amount of the sum assured was.

A question would arise on this, viz. whether parties voluntarily withdrawing from the Society and discontinuing payment of premium should be allowed to take away their interest in the Fund. I apprehend that this question can only be answered in the affirmative—with however some reservation. The entry into the Society having been voluntarily and for *mutual* purposes, and the secession being injurious, it appears to me that some fine should be levied on the occasion, by the deduction of a certain percentage on the amount payable.

Another question which would arise would be the amount to which the guarantee fund should be allowed to accumulate before either the amount premium should be reduced, the amount assured encreased or the profits divided according to the existing 28th Rule.

With respect to the amount at which the guarantee fund should stop it would, under the plan I propose, be comparatively of little consequence were it to accumulate to any amount; inasmuch as the interests of the parties concerned run on and are receivable when each ceases to be a Mutual Assurer; and I for one should be inclined to say that it ought to be allowed to accumulate even to the extent of the outstanding risks. Under such an arrangement, as the fund encreased, parties might gradually reduce their Insurance, or even finally withdraw altogether when the amount of their interest in the Fund reached that assured, plus the per centage payable on removal.

That under the operation of the Laudable rates paying Sa. Rs. 6,000 per share, there would very soon arise a considerable fund there can be no doubt whatever. The Laudable has never divided less than 7,000 per share; even for the last society when it was subjected to heavy losses it will eventually pay that sum.

We may therefore, under Mr. Curnin's opinion, assume that it will hereafter be equal to a division of Sa. Rs. 8,000. Mr. Curnin makes this to depend on its having a fair share of business. And why should it not do so? Its principle is acknowledged by all to be best calculated to make the greatest return for the amount premium paid; it is under the direction of a body of men selected from the various classes of society by the parties interested, they themselves being equally so; and in a word it carries within itself every possible recommendation to the countenance and support of the public.

During the last Laudable Society of three years 279½ shares lapsed in 86 Lives, being a decrement of 5.41 per cent per annum on the number of Lives assured; now if we have the same annual decrement for the five years of the New Laudable, and the lapses hold the same number of shares relatively, they may be taken at 140 lapses and 456 shares; and the following would be the amount of the guarantee fund under the several out turns of 6,500, 7,000 7,500 and 8,000 paying 6,000 per lapsed share.

Value of lapsed share at Sa. Rs.	*Number of lapsed shares*	*Surplus per share.*	*Total Surplus.*	*Estimated amount payable to lapsed shares.*	*Available for Guarantee Fund.*
		Sh.			Sa. Rs.
6,500	456	500—	2,28 000	74,911—	1 53,088
7,000	Do.	1,000—	4.56 000	149824—	3,06,176
7,500	Do.	1,500—	6,84,000	224736—	4.59,264
8,000	Do.	2,000—	9,12,000	299684—	6,12,352

If in the course of the five years the Society encreases in numbers, as I feel fully confident it will do, the surplus will necessarily encrease in proportion; but I think we may certainly calculate on having a fund of 5 lacs of rupees; and with such a fund, encreasing as it would do with the encreasing prospects of the Society, I imagine the sum assured, together with the interest in the fund, may eventually be paid three months after due notification of the lapse.

There are doubtless many details connected with this proposition; but I need not notice them here. It is sufficient for the present to make the general proposition, leaving the details to be subsequently arranged.

In my first letter I professed my intention of endeavouring to show the superiority of the mutual assurance principal over that of any other form. I am not aware whether this has in any degree been made apparent by what I have said.

In other Societies the principle is this. Parties requiring to insure their Lives pay a certain sum either in one payment or several, or annually, to receive from the parties assuring a certain amount at death. Now it is here clear that the assured depends alone on the solvency of these latter parties; and they necessarily must so fix their premium and amount assured as in the long run to render them a return for the risk incurred. The sole apparent advantage of this mode over the old system of the Laudable is, that it makes no difference to any individual assured, *if the parties are solvent*, whether the Society flourishes or not. If it does so, so much the better for the proprietors; if it does not they must still pay the amount assured. But even this may be equally well, if not better, secured in a mutual Assurance Society, if the mutual assurers guarantee to each other the amount assured by the levy of an additional *pro rata* premium in cases of necessity. This however would not be requisite where a sufficient guarantee fund was provided. But the great and direct advantage of the mutual assurance principle is, that the whole amount subscribed is devoted to the benefit of the parties subscribing alone. They are at once proprietors, assurers, and assured. They have the management of their own concerns as far as they like; devolving the executive on such of their own fellow assurers as they have confidence in. These latter have an identical interest with the great body of subscribers, and therefore will be naturally disposed, if properly selected, to look after the general interests.

Such a Society is the New Laudable; and the best proof I can afford of the soundness of its *principles*, is the fact of the dividends which the old Laudables made; and it can scarcely happen otherwise than, under an open, popular management entitled to public confidence, that the new Society shall surpass the old.

Having, as a member of the Society deeply interested in its success, presumed to address you, my fellow assurers, in the hope of confirming your confidence in the principles and stability of our Society; I cannot conclude without expressing my sense of what we all owe to Mr. Turton who was the first to step forward, when ruin was said to be staring us in the face, and by the application of his time, his talents, and his judgment to rescue us from anticipated destruction. He has since on all occasions as a Director furthered most materially our united interests; and for this he has been held up as advertising himself. To those who know how his table groans under the accumulation of papers such an accusation is laughable enough; and they know how great is the sacrifice which every hour taken from his business occasions; and I repeat that we all owe him deep obligation for the judgment he displayed in upholding the credit of the Society when at its lowest ebb; and for these cares, attention, and vigilance which he has bestowed on our concern since he undertook the office of a Director.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
your obedient Servant,
C. B. GREENLAW.

Calcutta, May 20th, 1835.

BREVET PROMOTION.

Our readers will observe that Lieutenant Conels Whish and Battine of the Artillery. and George Hunter of the Infantry, are not promoted according to their Army rank, in the list of Lieutenant Colonels on whom the Brevet rank of Colonel is conferred in the General Order of the 25th instant. According to their standing in the general list of Lieutenant Colonels, they ought to have been inserted between Lieutenant Colonels J. H. Cave and R. C. Andree. They were promoted on the recommendation of Lord Combermere, transmitted to the Crown through the Governor General in Council and the Court of Directors for their conduct at the siege of Bhurtpore, and we cannot imagine any reason why they should not be promoted to Colonels so as to keep their relative standing.—But it may be a question in what manner and by whom they should be promoted. The Government may consider that *they* are only entitled by the terms of "arrangement which has been sanctioned by His Majesty," which is refered to but not quoted in the General Order, to promote the Lieutenant Colonels who hold that rank by their Regimental Lieutenant Colonelcies, to which the Government promoted them; and it may be considered as the more regular course, that the Commander in Chief of His Majesty Forces in India should issue a King's Local Brevet to those three Officers, to save them from supercession, just as he would do in the case of Major Everard, if that officer (who was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel from the same date and for the same cause.) had continued to be, what he was a few years ago, a Regimental Major in a Regiment serving on the Bengal establishment.

Lieutenant Colonel Skinner's case is materially different from that of these officers. *He* was not promoted from Major to Lieutenant Colonel but His Majesty was pleased, on the 21st December 1826, to confer on him the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, when he held previously no rank either in the King's Army, nor in the regular Bengal Army. In virtue of that commission, he of course commands every junior Lieutenant Colonel, but it does not follow that he should be promoted, as a matter of course, to a higher rank. Nor is it at all certain, we apprehend, that his name would be included, (along with other Lieutenant Colonels of December 1826,) in a General Brevet issued at the House Guards. On the contrary, we believe, that where high rank is thus conferred at once upon an Officer who was not previously in the King's Army, it is not usual to promote him further. For example. Mr. Graham, when he raised the 90th Regiment, (or Perthshire Volunteers) was made a Colonel at once; but it was understood that he was not to be promoted higher; and it was only in consequence of his distinguished services and the earnest recommendation of Sir John Moore, that his case was made a special one, and that the future Hero of Barrosa was raised to the rank of Major General.—*Calcutta Courier.*

THE BOON.

Our readers will perceive below the General Order carrying into effect the orders of the Court of Directors, for promoting to Brevet Colonelcies those of the Company's Lieutenant Colonels who had been superseded by Colonels Thompson Mc Leod and Tickell. The list corresponds with that we published on our own view of the Court's instructions, with the following exceptions: Lieutenant-Colonels Whish and G. Hunter, appear in different positions from those in which we placed them; Lieutenant-Colonels Battine and Skinner do not appear at all. On this we must make a few remarks.

Majors Whish and Battine of the artillery and G. Hunter of the Infantry, received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel for distinguished services at Bhurtpore; their commissions as Lieutenant-Colonels *in the army*, therefore, bear date the 18th January, 1826 and they stood between Lieutenant-Colonel Cave and Lieutenant-Colonel Andree. Lieutenant-Colonel Whish did not attain his regimental Lieut.-Colonelcy until September 1827; Lieut.-Col. G. Hunter did not attain that rank regimentally until Aug. 1828; Lieut.-Col. Battine is still a regimental Major, but on the eve of promotion.* In the promotion order Lieut.-Cols. Whish and Hunter are placed in the positions they hold as regimental Lieutenant-Colonels, not in that corresponding with their rank in the army, and Lieut.-Col. Battine is, as we said before, altogether omitted.

The questions, therefore, arise; is brevet promoted to count in this case, or is it not? We think it should. Lieutenant Colonels Whish and G. Hunter and Major Battine, by virtue of their army rank, took precedence of, and commanded, all Lieutenant-Colonels, whose regimental commissions bore a later date than their army once; and we therefore consider that they should receive the brevet of Colonel in the same relative position, for they were superseded by both Colonels McLeod and Tickell.

We are the more confident on this point from the following circumstance. When H. M.'s 62d Foot was transferred to the Bengal Presidency, Major Hillier of that regiment, a brevet Lieutenant Colonel of 1828, become superseded by Colonel Tickell, a Lieutenant-Colonel of 1829, who had succeeded to a regimental Colonelcy in January 1834. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Hillier therefore received a brevet as Colonel to place him above Colonel Tickell, although he then was, and still is, only a regimental Major. The same measure was adopted in 1834, when Colonel McLeod superseded Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Dennis, H. M.'s 49th Foot.

If then a King's regimental Major holding the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, is not to be superseded by a Company's Lieutenant-Colonel attaining a regimental Colonelcy, it follows that that Lieutenant-Colonel should not supersede a Major of his own service, who, like the King's Major, holds an army commission as Lieutenant Colonel of an earlier date than his own. If such is to be the case, the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonels Whish, Battine and G. Hunter must be a mere nullity, for it does not give them any higher standing in the army. We have shewn what has been the practice in the King's service, and we trust that this apparent oversight in the Company's will be amended by those three officers being restored to their proper place, as Colonels in the army.

The case of Lieut-Colonel Skinner is very peculiar. He was a local officer, and received the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the East Indies from the king. He appears in the list of Bengal officers wearing the insignia of the Bath as a Lieutenant Colonel, and in preparing our list we conceived him to come within the operation of the boon, therefore we inserted him. Government have taken a different view of the case and he is rejected. We have refered to the list of the British army, and find Col. Skinner a Lieutenant-Colonel in His Majesty's service, in the East Indies. We know that he commanded the station of Hansi, when the death of Lieut.-Col. Bishop left him the senior officer present, and exercised command untill the arrival of a Lieut.-Col. whose commission bore date anterior to his own he is now commanding the post, and a Lieutenant Colonel of 1833, and we therefore still consider that he should receive the brevet of Col. If he is not entitled to it, although bearing His Majesty's commission, of what use is that commission, when it does not prevent his being superseded? Still the case is edged in with difficulties, and much may be said on both sides of the question.—*Englishman—Bengal Hurkaru, May 29.*

* Since this article was in type we see that Lieut.-Col. B.'s promotion is in General Orders.

MEERUTT.

COURT MARTIAL ON LIEUT. COL. HUNTER.

CHARGE.

Lieutenant Colonel John Hunter of the Fifty-sixth (56th) Regiment Native Infantry, charged with having made various Statements regarding an occurrence at the house of Lieutenant (now Captain) Pringle O'Hanlon, of the First (1st) Light Cavalry, at Meerutt on the Evening of the twenty-fourth (24th) May, one thousand eight hundred & thirty-four (1834); more particularly in the following instances.

First. In having, about one (1) o'Clock on the morning of the twenty-fifth (25th) of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four (1834), at Meerutt, stated to Colonel Reid first (1st) Light Cavalry, that Lieutenant O'Hanlon had conceded to him, Lieutenant Colonel Hunter, an apology under the menace of a horse whip.

Second. In having about one (1) o'Clock in the afternoon of same day, twenty-fifth (25th) of May, at Meerutt acknowledged to Lieutenant Martin of the fifty-second (52d) Native Infantry, that the report then in circulation, that Lieutenant O'Hanlon had conceded an apology, under the menace of a horse whip, and which had, in fact emanated from him, Lieutenant Colonel Hunter was false.

Third. In having about four (4) o'Clock in the afternoon of the same day the twenty-fifth (25th) of May, at Meerutt acknowledged to Lieutenant O'Hanlon, and to Lieutenant Greeg of His Majesty's twenty-sixth (26th) Foot that the above report was false, and given to them a paper certifying that it was so.

In having about six (6) O Clock on the afternoon of the same day, the twenty-fifth (25th) of May at Meerutt, given to Colonel Reid a paper certifying, that the statement made to him early that morning (as alleged in the 1st instance of this Charge) was true.

In having before a General Court Martial on the seventeenth (17th) of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four (1834) at Meerutt, repealed the report, originated by himself early at Meerutt on the morning of the twentyfifth (25th) of May, and which he had twice during that day declared to be false.

Such conduct being scandalous and infamous, and disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Commander in Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head-Quarters Calcutta, 13th March, 1834. (Signed) J. R. LUMLEY, *Col. Adjutant General of the Army.*

CAPE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS IN TABLE BAY.

Feb. 11. General Gascoigne, J. Fisher, from Canton Dec. 8, to Liverpool. Passenger, Mr. Crook.

12. Lord William Bentinck, W. Thompson, from Manilla Nov. 14 to London Passengers. Messrs. Heard and Higginson; John Woodal ship J. Clarkson, from Calcutta Dec. 1 to Liverpool. Passengers, Mrs. Bush, child, and servant.

14. Standard, bark, T. Peile, from Canton Dec. 9 to Cork, &c.; Malvina, brig, A. Thornton, from Mauritius Jan. 13 to London. Passengers. Mr. and Mrs. Canham, 3 children and servant.—Brings a mail.

16 Malabar, ship, W. Tucker, from Bombay Jan. 3 to London. Passengers, Messrs. Nesbit, Morley, Money and Fawcett; Major General Sir J. Barnes, K. C. B. Lieut. Col. Dunsterville, Major Campbell, Capts. Grenville, Humphrey, and Fawcett; Rev. Mr. Nesbit, Dr. Wallace, 4 children, 6 servants, and 53 invalids.

18. Duke of Buccleugh, ship, A. Henning, from Calcutta Dec. 19, and Madras Jan. 4 to London. Passengers, Lady Dalrymple, Mrs. Justice, Winter, and French. Miss Dalrymple; Major-General Sir J. Dalrymple, Brig General Fowler, Cols. Yates and Napier, Major Clarke, Capts. Clarke, Justice, Winter, and Campbell, Lieutenant Smith, Messrs. Gardiner and Miller; Master Sewell, 4 children, 4 servants, and 2 invalids.

19. Thomas Dougal, brig, D. Brown, from Singapore Dec. 3 to Liverpool.

24. Elizabeth, ship, R. W. Blenkinsop, from Bombay.

25. Briton, brig, J. C. Parker, from Ceylon Jan. 7 to London. Passengers. Mrs. Hudson and Capt. Robinson.

March 3. Juliana, ship, C. Tarbutt, from Calcutta Dec. 5, and Madras Jan. 17 to London. Passengers, Mrs. Desormeaux, Robson, Farten, and Edgar; Col. Bowes; Capts. Farren and Young, Lts. Burgoyne and Maun; Messrs. Lewan, Brown, and Tooner; 6 children and 3 servants. Mr. Daredeux for the Cape; Olympus, bark, R. Cowl, from Ceylon Jan. 7 to London. Cargo sundries. Passengers, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McKenny and 2 daughters, Lt. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Armstrong, 3 children, and 2 servants.

[Spoke the Neptune on the 3d of Feb. with loss of top masts, &c—Gone to Mauritius for repairs.]

Louisa, Campbell, bark, J. McQueen, from Canton Dec. 29 to London. Cargo Teas Passenger Mrs. McQueen.

4. Lord Hungerford, C. Farquharson, from Calcutta Jan 7 to London. Passengers, Messrs. Steer, Twining, Woden, Sandys and Smith; Misses Watson, Ross, and Elliott; Lt. Stone, and 18 children.—For the Cape, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and 3 children.

5. St. George, ship H. Thomson, from Calcutta Jan. 21 to Bristol. Passengers, Mrs. Dyer, Robinson Campbell and Garret; Major Jenkins, Lieut. Adams, Messrs, Dyer, Syne, Kennerdine, Devonport, Henderson, and Garret; 14 children. [Lt. Saunders died at sea].

Guiana, bark, M. Tait, from Madras Jan. 13 to Liverpool, Cargo sundries; Australia; ship, T. Lobben, from China, Dec. 23 to London. Cargo Teas.

6. La Belle Alliance, ship, C. Arkell, from China Dec. 19 to this port, and London. Passengers, Mr. Cochrane.

7 Sir E. Paget, bark, R. Martin, from Calcutta Jan. 21 to London. Passengers Capt. Baldwin, and M. Abbestie; Lady Raffles, ship, B. Pollock, from Bombay Jan. 27 to London. Passengers. Lady Compton, Mrs. Moyle, Montgomery, Chamber, and Grant; Dr. Moyle, Messrs. Montgomery, Chambers, Dunlop, and Kennedy; Major Hammond, Capt. Roe, and 7 Children and 4 servants.

13. James Pattison, ship, R. Middleton, from Madras Jan. 28 to London.

15 Hibernia, ship, R. Gillies, from Calcutta Jan. 12 to London. Passengers, Mrs. Baker and Corry; Messrs. Corry, Baker, Lovewell, and Pearson; Capt. Lahrin, Lt. Scott, 6 children and 3 servants, 35 men, women, and children Company's Artillery; Coventry, brig J. Purdie, from Canton Jan. 10 to London.

16. Lady Gordon, ship, N. Harmer, from Bombay Feb. 1 to this port. Passengers, Mrs. Harmer, Lieut.-Deacon, and Master Beck.

SAILED OUT OF TABLE BAY.

Feb. 13, Gen. Gascoine, Fisher, to Liverpool.
17 John Woodall, Clarkson, to Liverpool,
18, Lord William Bentinck, Thomson, to London.

21. Minerva, Lingard, to St. Helena Bay.
21. Malabar, Tucker, to London.
23. Capricorn, Smith, to Mauritius.
24. Duke of Buccleugh, Henning, to London.
27. Hero of Malown, Smith, to London.
March 1. Fairy Queen, Douthwaite, to London.
3. Briton, Parker, to London.
6. Juliana, Tarbutt, to London.
15. Cassimir Perier, Saliz, to Bourdeaux.

ARRIVALS AT ST. HELENA.

Jan. 31 Fatima, Calcutta to London.
Feb. 1. Elora, bark, Bombay to London; Heroine, Madras to London [under quarantine]; Calcutta, Calcutta, to London; H. M. S. Magicienne, India to England.

EUROPE.

NARRATIVE OF THE LOSS OF THE EARL OF ELDON BY FIRE.

On the 24th August, 1834, I embarked on board the ship Earl of Eldon (of London, 600 tons, Captain Theaker) at Bombay, with a view of returning to my native land, on furlough. She was the finest and strongest ship in the trade, and any insurance might have been had on the chances of her successfully resisting the winds and waves; but who can foresee their fate even for a day? She was cotton-loaded; and as the numbers of the passengers was small, the space between decks was filled chock up with cotton bales, screwed in as compact and tight as possible, so as to render it a matter of more difficulty to take them out than it had been to put them in. It unfortunately happened that cotton had been brought on board damp, during heavy rain, and had not been dried in the warehouses previous to its being screwed: as this operation, is performed by a very powerful compression it is not unlikely that fire-damp might be generated in the samemanner as in an hays ack, when it has been stacked damp. The number of individuals on board was forty-five, including three ladies and an infant, and the Captain and his crew.

On the 26 h September, after a series of baffling winds and calms, and heavy rains with squalls of wind, we got into 9o 27' S. la., and between 70o and 80o E. long., and the tradewind appeared to have fairly caught hold of our sails. We began now to anticipate our arrival at the Cape. On the morning of the 27th I rose early, about half-past five, and went on deck I found one of my fellow-passengers there: we perceived a Steam apparently arising from the fore hatchway; I remarked to H. that I thought it migh be caused by fire-damp, and if not immediately checked, might become fire. The Captain came on deck, I asked him what it was? He answered, steam; and that it was common enough in cotton-loaded ships when the hatches were opened. I said nothing, but the smoke becoming more dense, and beginning to assume a different colour, I began to think that all was not right and also that he had some idea of the kind, as the carpenter, was cutting holes in the deck just above the place whence the smoke appeared to come. I went down to dress, and about half-past six the Captain knocked at my door, and told me that part of the cotton was on fire, and he wished to see all the gentleman passengers on deck. We accordingly assembled, and he then stated the case to be this—That some part of the cargo appeared to have spontaneously ignited, and that he purposed removing the bales until they should discover the ignited ones, and have them thrown overboard, as also those which appeared to be in the same damaged condition; and that it being necessary, in his opinion, to do this, he deemed it his duty to lay the matter before us. We, of course, submitted every thing to his judgement, and he ordered the hands to breakfast as quick as possible, and then to work to discover the source of the fire. This having been done, he said that there did not appear to be [illegible] danger and that he [illegible] have been burned through beneath, and came away in their hands.

The case now appeared bad indeed; however, we cut a bale open, and tried to remove it by handsful, but the smoke and heat became so overpowering, that no man could stand over it, and water only seemed to have the effect of increasing it in the quantities we dared use; for had the Captain ventured to pump water into the ship, to extinguish the fire, the bales would have swelled so much as to burst open the deck, and have increased so much in weight as to sink the ship; so that either way destruction would have been the issue. Under these circumstances, perceiving the case to be utterly hopeless, the Captain called us together on the poop, and asked if any one could propose any expedient likely to avail in extinguishing the fire and saving the ship, as in that case "we will stick by her while a hope remains." It was unanimously agreed that all had been done that could be done; the men were all perfectly sober, and had been indefatigable in their exertions, but one and all seemed coolly and positively of opinion that the case was hopeless. The heat was increasing so much that it became dangerous to leave the poop: the Captain, therefore, requested the gentlemen to get into the boats, told off and embarked his men, and at three o'clock he himself left the ship, he last man, just as the flames were bursting through the quarter-deck. We then put off, the two boats towing the long-boat, the ship's way had been previously stopped by backing her yards. When we were about a mile from the ship, she was in one blaze, and her masts began to fall in. The sight was grand, though awful. Between eight and nine o'clock all her masts had fallen, and she had burned to the water's edge; suddenly there was a bright flash, followed by a dull, heavy explosion—her powder had caught; for a few seconds her splinters and flaming fragments were glittering in the air, and then all was darkness, and the waters had closed over the Earl of Eldon!

Sad was the prospect now before us!—There were in the long-boat the Captain and twenty five persons, including an infant four months old; the size of the boat 23 feet long by 7½ feet broad; in each of the others ten individuals, including the officer in charge; one of the boats had some bags of biscuit, but the chief provision was in the long-boat. We were by rough calculation, above 1,000 miles from Rodrigues, and 450 from Diego Garcias, the latest of the Chagos islands; but to get there we must have passed through the squally latitudes we had just left, and been subject to variable winds and heavy weather, or calms, neither of which we were perpared to resist. Seeing, then, that our stock was sufficient, we determined on trying for Rodrigues. About eleven o'clock, having humbly committed ourselves to the guidance of that Providence in which alone we had hope, we accomplished rigging the boats, and were under sail. We carried a lantern to our mast in the long-boat, to prevent the other boats from losing us during the night; and when day broke, sent them sailing in all directions around, to look out for ships: while the wind was light they could outsail us, but when it became strong, and the sea very high, the difference of speed was rather in our favour, as the weight and size of the long-boat enabled her to lay hold of the water better.

On the third day of our boat.navigati[on] the change of the moon approaching, th[e] ther began to wear a threatenin[g] but as we were in the trade [wind] prehend foul or contrary w[inds] of the night it blew fr[esh] totally without s[ome] spray over[head] part o[f]

tuation was indeed awful; one wave might overwhelm us, and there would not have been a vestige left to tell the tale of the Earl of Eldon. The remembrance of all held dear, of all the passages of my past life crowded together on my mind. I felt parted from this world and yet I could not divest myself of a certain feeling which told me we should be saved. I recommended myself to him without whose permission the waves had no power to harm us, and resigned myself to meet death; and when I thought of the short struggle that might usher us into eternity, it was no longer with calmness: there was regret mingled with remorse; there was a pang to think what those would feel who were expecting my return, and that night we certainly did not look forward to another day.

Wet, crushed, and miserable, the night passed away and the day broke at last, and though the weather was still very bad, I again felt that hope which had never entirely deserted me. A tremendous sea came roaring down, and I held in my breath with horror: it broke right over our stern, wetted the poor women to their throats, and carried away the steersman's hat. The Captain then cried out in a tone calculated to inspire us with confidence he afterwards told me his heart did not reecho,—"That's nothing, it's all right, bale away, my boy." He never expected us to live out that night, but harrassed as he was in mind and body, he gallantly stood up, and never by word or deed betrayed a feeling that might tend to make us despair: he stood on the bench that livelong night, nor did he ever attempt to sleep for nearly forty-eight hours.

The morning broke and passed away, and after the change of the moon the weather began to moderate, and we enjoyed accomparative degree of comfort. We had three small meals of biscuit and some jam, &c., and three-half pints of water per day: with brandy if we like it. The men had, one gill of spirits allowed them daily: thus we had enough for necessity, and I incline to attribute to our having no more, the state of good bodily health we enjoyed. We had plenty of cigars, and whenever we could strike a light we had a smoke, and I never found tobacco so great a luxury. The ladies were most wretched for they could not move, and any little alteration in their dress was only to be made by spreading a curtain before them. Yet they never uttered a repining word.

On the thirteenth evening we began to look out for Rodrigues. The Captain told us not to be too sanguine, and his chronometer was not to be depended upon after its late rough treatment. The night fell, and I went forward to sleep, and about twelve was awoke by the cry that land was right a-head. I looked, and saw a strong loom of land through the mist. The Captain had the boat brought-to for an hour; then made sail and ran towards it, and at half-past two it appeared still more strongly. We then lay-to until daylight, I attempted to compose myself to sleep, but my feelings were too strong, and after some useless attempts I sat me down and smoked with a sensation I had long been a stranger to. With the first light of day Rodrigues appeared right a-head, distant six miles, and by eight o'clock we were safely landed. A fisherman, who came show us the way through the reef in his house and proceeded to the meantine sent to tell the island of our arrival.

Two of them came having heard on miraculous partic

ber whose family had for many generations represented the political concerns of the *Magistrates*, in the affections of that worthy body, such a thing had never been heard of before:—it was almost incredible; and, what was still more marvellous, the attempt seemed likely to prove successful! In this perilous dilemma, the friends of the old cause, it may be imagined, found it necessary to make efforts such as it had never been found necessary to make before. The honest electors were plied with persuasives of all sorts to retain them to their ancient faith, on the one hand, and with equal zeal and liberality to divorce them from it, on the other; so that, between the two, the corruption of their natures was surely tried, and, like ancient Pistol, they began "to dreath of Africa and golden joys." Amongst the rest, a worthy bailie, a ship-chandler, bethought him (before giving the irrevocable promise) of the propriety of asking the advice of "their auld member" relative to the disposal of his only son, Jock, in the world. Jock was now verging on man's estate, and great had the anxiety of the parental bosom long been as to "what trade he should be bred up to." He shewed no predilection for any of the learned professions, and although free from any evil propensities, he had acquired habits of indolence, from being allowed to hang on about home so long, that alarmed the worthy chandler with the fear of his son turning out that most disreputable and worthless of all characters to a father's eyes in Scotland, an "idle Ne'er-do-weel." At the present juncture, therefore, he thought it would not be making too much of the Member's profuse protestations of esteem and proffers of friendship were he to ask his assistance in getting Jock into "some bit place about Euinnon, or may be in the Ingies." At the next canvass visit, accordingly, the subject was broached; and, as promises cost nothing, at least in the meantime, the whole affair was settled in five minutes, Jock, it was advised, should apply himself anew to his penmanship and arithmetic, and his honourable patron, *provided always he succeeded in being re-elected*, would speedily put him in a way to turn these accomplishments to a profitable account. Elated beyond measure at the *assurance* of the honourable candidate, the honest bailie now exerted himself with heart, tongue, and pen in his favour. The day was gained; a glorious feast at the M.P.'s expense crowned their labours; and when the overjoyed bailie, at parting, "hoped (with tears of mandlin affection) that his Honour wud na forget you affair o' puir Jock's," his Honour" declared, upon his honour, with an affectionate squeeze of the hand, that he would not enjoy a night's sound sleep "till that amiable and promising young man was placed in a situation befitting his extraordinary talents."

Jock was accordingly sent off to school again. No time was to be lost; and a new development in his idiosyncrasy gave the hopeful foretaste of his son's [illegible] This was the extraordinary [illegible] he mastered the [illegible] tion, as co[illegible] and subtr[illegible] acquire[illegible] tropoli[illegible] The [illegible] res[illegible]

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Honour's valet entered to express his master's regret that he could not see Mr. Chalmers that morning, as he was just going out on particular business.

"Ou, nae occasion for regret ava; am no that sair pooshed for time, but I can bide till his Honour comes back." And bide he did, notwithstanding repeated hints as to the propriety of calling back on the morrow, or next day, or the day after that, when his Honour would be at leisure to receive him.

Jock "had nae bias to be daikering through a town where there wasna a kent face. He might lose himself a' thegither amang sic croud o' unco folks: besides he had been tell't that it wasna canny for a simple body like him that had a *charge* (a sum of money) about him to be gaun glowering at a' the ferlies o' the place—sae, he wud jeest keep the safe side o' the door."

Later time came, and with it a second message from the master of the mansion, intimating that as he was obliged to proceed immediately down to "the House," he hoped Mr Chalmers would make it convenient to call again next day, or some other day soon.

"Ou, perfectly convenient—quite convenient," replied Jock—"tell his Honour the morn will shute perfectly weel. As I had waited a day, I can wait a nicht tee. I'm no way pooshed."

As the evening wore on, some of the servants became very anxious in their inquiries as to whether Mr Chalmers had provided himself with comfortable lodgings; kindly offering, if he had not, to recommend him to a place where he would be genteely accommodated.

"Very obligein, very obleegin' o' ye indeed," was the answer "but there's nae occasion to put' yoursels to sic trouble. I'am really exceedin comfortable where I am; and, to tell the truth, I'm nae that fond o' venturin' outnae late at een in an unco bit, and wi sic a *charge* as I had about me." So as the servants had no authority to eject him *vi et armis*, and, on the contrary, had received instructions to treat him with civility, one of them was compelled to surrender up his berth to Jock, who betook himself to rest with infinite satisfaction, and slept perfectly undisturbed by the thousand and one maledictions that were imprecated on his "Scotch impudence" and "Scotch beggarliness," by its usual occupant.

Next morning came—but still his "Honour was invisible. Jock, however, expressed no impatience at the disappointment. "As he was to bide still in London at any rate, he could wait his Honour's time. Twa days or three wud mak lit le aff reno—he was nae ways pooshed."

It was now found by the inmates of the blockaded, or rather captured fortress, that their manœuvres were vain. Jock's stolidity, or impudence, for it was hard to say which, was more than a match for all their contrivances to induce him to evacuate his position even for an hour, ought best to come to terms of capidily and with as good a grace as honoured with an whom he was re-

in coming to" asked the bout "his worthy jeest

came out of the cabin, and doffing his hat with a great show of deference presented "Captain Trickum's compliments, who would be happy if his Majesty's officer would step below and take a glass of wine with him.

"Yer captain's very kind, sir," answered Jock, "but if it maks nae difference to him, I wad just tak the drap wine whar I am." The wine was brought accordingly; but many minutes had not elapsed, when the same individual returned, and stated that Captain Trickum was extremely anxious to speak to our hero upon some most particular business; and as he was confined to the cabin by an unfortunate accident in his knee, he would be infinitely obliged by Mr Chalmers' stepping below for five minutes—he would not detain him longer.

"I'm very sorry to hear o' his misfortune," returned Jock with much appearance of sympathy, "but I'm thinkin' that ony thing I could say wud do him unco little gweed, pee'r man;" and he resumed his march athwart the quarter-deck. But he was not long permitted to enjoy his solitary walk. The discomfited envoy soon re-appeared, and presenting Jock with a slip of paper, hoped that Mr Chalmers would see by the contents of it the propriety of complying with Captain Trickum's request. Jock opened the slip of paper—it was a £5 bank of England note, and at the bottom was pencilled—"for five minutes' conversation."

"I canna say I'm that weel acquaint wi' yer bit invoices and things yet," observed Jock, after some rumination, and looking unconsciously stupid—"but (pocketing the paper) I'll shew the sooperveesor the bit notties when he comes. I expec' him here afore its laug noo, which yer captain will be glad to hear, nae doubt:—he seems to be sair pooshed, honest man."

The messenger retired with a very blank look at this intimation, but had scarcely gone below, when he again bustled up with great animation—"He begged Mr Chalmers' pardon—he had brough him up the wrong memorandum before, *This* (handing a second slip of paper) was the card Captain Trickum intended to send him." It was another Bank of England note—but a 0 was now added to the 5. Jock, however, continued as obtuse as ever. "He was but new at the tredd yet," he said, "and could na tak' it upon him to say that he understood their bits o' documents—but nae doot the sooperveesor would ken weel aneuch about them. He canna be lang o' coming noo."

It was now seen that nothing but plain *speaking out* would do; and negociations were accordingly opened in good set terms. Jock resisted the tempter long and manfully, but when a second 0 came to be added to the 5, his resolution at length staggered. He gazed earnestly at the envoy for a few moments—then took a long look up the rive—emmed several times, as if to screw his courage to the sticking point, and again fixing his eye on the messenger, he whispered—

"Fat 'll ye gie me to run away frae ye a' thegither, man?"

Respecting the exact amount agreed on we cannot be positive, but we have been assured by pretty credible authority that it certainly was not less than £800.

In an hour afterwards Jock knocked at his patron's door; and as it was supposed he had come, as in duty bound, to return thanks for his excellent situation, he was immediately ushered into his Honour's presence.

"I hae jeest called to see if your Honour has ony word to the A'toun, afore I set oo."

"How Mr Chalmers! leaving London already? What is the meaning of this? Have you any fault to find with your situation?"

"Deil ha'e, yer Honour, unless it be [illegible] mony temptations you'er, a young lad like myself"—sae, I'm [illegible] again, ye see, afore my [illegible] I'm nae the less obleeged and sae will my [illegible] your's kindness [illegible] gweed [illegible]

feminine beauty to his youthful countenance, to the penetrating glance of his full blue eyes, and the smile which often played on his finely formed lips. 'That is Count Zriny, the emperor's favourite,—how handsome he is!—what a beautiful dress!—how good-natured he looks.' Such were the whispered exclamations that circulated among the fair guests in the ball-room, as with stolen glances they watched all his movements. Ludmilla's attention in particular was rivetted by this brilliant apparition, nor could she abstain from gazing at him. But, as amid the whole assembly the sisters were almost the only guests not already known to Zriny, his attention also was soon attracted, and especially by Ludmilla. The marked expression of those eyes which were constantly directed to him; her extraordinary beauty, and the singularity of her taking no share in the amusements of the evening, excited both admiration and curiosity. He made inquiries regarding the sisters; learned who they were, and was warned that the eldest never danced on any public occasion, being destined by her family for the cloister. 'For the cloister!' repeated Zriny, speaking to himself; 'and with that symmetrical form, with those enchanting features, those ardent looks from beneath the dark clustering hair, and such grace in every movement!—what a sacrifice! But a trial must be made whether this bride of the church will condescend to interchange a few words in common parlance, or if there be any remote chance of inducing her to walk a single minuet.' According to etiquette, however, he first danced with the lady of the mansion, and some of her more distinguished guests, attracting unanimous applause by the grace and skill displayed in his performance. He then approached Ludmilla, and with the polished *tournure* of the French language, begged for the happiness of being her partner for the next minuet. Thus addressed by the individual who formed the universal object of admiration, Ludmilla blushed deeply, and forgetting all her previous resolutions, gave him her hand, and allowed herself to be led among the dancers."

Zriny's ambition has led him into a plot against the emperor, equally at variance with his duty and his gratitude. He is made a state prisoner; and he is thus found by his unfortunate wife:

"It was a sultry evening towards the close of autumn, and a strange stillness filled the air and rested upon the misty hills, as the twilight gradually thickened and stole over the surrounding landscape. They had already entered the narrow defile at the entrance of the gloomy fortress, proceeding in a mournful silence, till the priest, hoarse a low muttering among the distant hills, stopped; and observing a dark speck of cloud in the horizon, foretold an approaching tempest, and ordered the party to hasten forward as quickly as possible. Soon they entered the dark massy walls of the castle, which seemed to grow out of the solid rock, and were capable alike of resisting all external attack and preventing all possibility of escape. 'This is Kuffstein,' whispered the monk; and Ludmilla, as she raised her eyes to the terrific prison, uttered a deep sigh. They approached, and knocked loudly at one of the enormous iron doors, while the lonely sound of the *angelus* broke dismally upon the night. They were answered by a hoarse angry voice, that there was no admittance after nightfall; and the monk was compelled to conduct his feeble charge to a small dwelling in the vicinity, in a most pitiable state of mind. The next morning, Father Isidor was struck with the ravage which a single night's anxiety had produced in the looks of the wretched countess. At length, an order of admission from the governor roused her from a state of agonising suspense. She was received by the governor, and he introduced the physician who attended upon the unhappy count. After preparing her for the interview, the latter accompanied her to the chamber of his patient, entreating her not to be surprised even if he refused to recognise her, as he had repeatedly asserted he knew no such personage as the Countess Zriny. Ludmilla was greatly shocked; the blood rushed into her face, and was succeeded by a deadly [illegible]. 'You will pardon me,' said the doc[illegible], both for your own and the count's [illegible]cessary to make these observations: [illegible]ot attach any weight to the words [illegible]tient. He will tell you that [illegible]han the least right to [illegible] to see you if you [illegible]ious God! [illegible]

pression of foolish pleasure dwelt upon his features for a moment, as he held out his royal hand for Madame de Villecamp to kiss. On his introducing her, the physician observed, 'that her ladyship, happening to take a tour in these parts, casually heard that his majesty was then at his country palace, and had come to pay her respects at his court.' The count smiled; but it was a smile that pierced his wretched consort to the heart. He then paid her some fine compliments, and, turning towards the doctor with great dignity, he observed, in a most despotic tone, 'You must withdraw, sir; I want to hear nothing of the grand signor to-day. His majesty then politely walked him to the door, and, shutting it after him with all his might, hastened back to Ludmilla, and, pressing her tenderly to his bosom, declared how happy he was to see her. That moment repaid the wretched wife for much of the cruel sufferings and anxieties she had undergone on his account. 'Alas!' he said looking affectionately in her face, 'is it thus we meet again?—I had never dreamed it were possible. How fare you, my good Ludmilla? Well, perfectly well, now I am with *you*; it seems so long—so very long, since I saw you.' 'Ah!' replied the coun., 'it could not be helped; and I tell you more—we must part again for here,' lowering his voice, 'we must let no one subject know the real footing we are upon. The Polish princess is on her way to pay me a visit;—they say she is a beauty; but I shall not prize her by any means like my dear Ludmilla.' He smiled as he said this, and then added, 'But you look very pale—are you ill?' 'No Zriny, I am not ill;—I am too happy to see you, and be near you, and hear you speak.' 'Zriny, madam! what do you mean by that?' inquired the count, sharply; 'are you, too, infected with the popular error of the fools about me? Zriny? Count Zriny? they keep rapea mi;—yes, *Zriny* is upon every tongue! But it is all for the best: few can bear the truth!—it dazzles, it burns, it upsets them; Oh, it does a deal of harm!' In saying the last words he passed his hand across his forehead, as if some painful recollection recurred to his mind."

For the rest of the narrative we refer our reader to the work itself—it will well repay the perusal.

THE REAL MANFRED.—Several years ago, an English Peer whose ancestor was the friend and patron of one of our most eminent poets, arrived with his *half sister* at St. Maurice. The cottage still stands on the Vevay road, where the lovers concealed themselves. The remorse of guilt gradually destroyed the health of the Lady *Astarte*, and she died here. His Lordship quitted the place immediately, and went into Germany, where his next exploit was the carrying off of a nun who he had never seen, and had fallen in love with only from hearing her sing at her casement. Her brother, the baron, pursued them; and during many years, it is said, insisted on the marriage ceremony being performed *every Monday*. I knew Manfred; and, long before I had read Lord Byron's poem, I used to compare him to the print of Satan in Milton's "Paradise Lost;" there was something peculiar and undefinable in his air and appearance. He became a *Misanthorphe* and I know no character so perfectly in keeping as Lord Byron, who visited this spot, has made that of Lord B.—*Correspondent of Court Jour.*

PRINCE AUGUSTUS OF PORTUGAL.—FALMOUTH, Jan. 18.—(From our Correspondent.)—We have just paid a visit to the Monarch steam-ship, commanded by Captain Bain, which arrived here yesterday morning from London. This splendid vessel, measuring 203 feet long and 54 feet broad, 200 horse power, and 2,000 tons burden, is, we understand, employed to convey the Prince Augustus of Portugal and suite from this port to Lisbon, and will sail with the Royal Squadron on the 21st. The grand saloon 33 feet long and 28 feet wide, is fitted up in the most superb style. It is covered with a magnificent blue and white Persian carpet, over which are suspended two richly carved chandeliers. Splendid mirrors are appropriately arranged, bearing the crown of Portugal, and a fine stove of elegant workmanship in the centre. The bedchamber of the Prince is separated from the saloon by curtains of rich brocaded blue satin, fringed with silver. The state church, in imitation of a sea-coat, is covered with velvet of the same colour, brocaded with silver, and the dressing and sitting rooms are furnished in the same elegant style. The apartments for the accommodation of the [illegible] the same ornamental finishing; and [illegible]